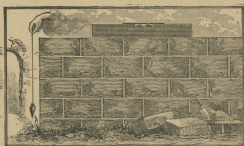


THE PLOWSHARE AND PRUNING HOOK

INDICATOR OF COMMERCIAL EQUATION.



Vol. 1. No. 24. San Francisco, Cal., October 31, 1891. Price, Five Cents.

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ENTERED AT THE SAN FRANCISCO POST-OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER

FOUNDED BY KORESH.

C. J. MACLAUGHLIN, EDITOR.

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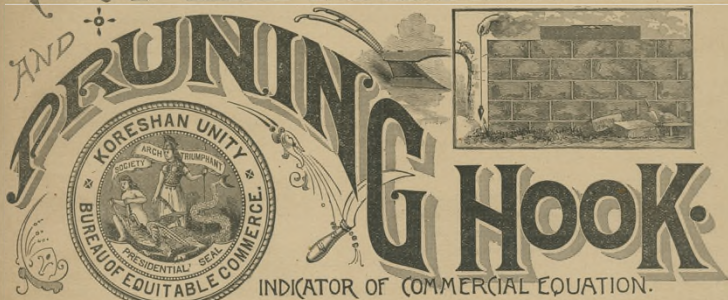
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Why by this beast? The Chinese race, who use this beast as an emblem, is the most prolific of all peoples, hence it more nearly represents the darkest of all the ages. It is said that the population of the Chinese Empire has never been rightly computed, their numbers being so numerous. China is the cuticle or outer bark of the macrocosmic man or the human family. She is the opposite pole of America which is the true heart, and will be the point of distribution. Under the present fallacious commercial system England and China are opposite poles, the Lion and the Dragon, hence England is, at present, the commercial centre of the world, because the Lion or Leo, which comes from the same Hebrew root as heart, is the centre, and China, whose emblem is the dragon, is the circumference of commercial life, hence she has the most remote conception of all nations regarding true commercial relations. She has a high wall erected around her possessions which practically precludes trade to any extent with other powers. As an opposite to the Chinese or Dragonic idea, England or the Lion believes in free trade and has the largest merchant marine trade of any country on the globe. Like the heart, she distributes everywhere and is the money centre. The principle of true or false commerce extends to every domain. Thus in the matter of sex commerce or the rights of and consideration for woman, England is ahead of all the rest of Europe, though behind the United States, where "the Lion of the tribe of Judah" is to be revealed. On the other hand China, the Dragon or commercial fallacy, subjects her women to the greatest slavery. Sexual commerce is more abused there than anywhere. And so you can trace these correspondences through all the departments of life as regards England and China, and you will find that the former is the most, and the latter the least advanced of all the nations of the world, excepting America, where true commerce in *all its domains* is to be established. There is no vitalizing force in the dragon's nature. Like the Chinaman, it is a fixed type of beast. As a class, all refining and perfecting processes are lost upon the Chinaman. He prefers to follow and is determined to have his own selfish way. Hence the great red dragon or commercial lust or waste, represents modern usurious and competitive methods in commerce, and this dragon must be cast out of commercial life before order and peace in society, founded upon equitable distribution of products can obtain. Niagara Falls with its rushing, seething mass of water is an excellent type of the sexual and commercial waste of modern life.

Now who is to cast out the Dragon or the false commercial principle? This is the office of the Lion or the true commercial principle, and the union, at this time, of Koreshans with Economites is very significant. There is no waste in Economy, Pa., any more than there is in the Lion's structure. He controls every muscle of his body, which all contribute to the power of his roar. HENCE THE ACCESSION OF ECONOMY MEANS THAT THE DRAGON MUST GO and not delay his departure either, for the Lion's roar grows deeper and more powerful every day. The power of the Dragon will pass over to the Lion in an inner domain first and then in the outer or world's domain. Queen Victoria who is a type of the Divine Motherhood soon to appear, (England being the Motherland) cannot live much longer, for the power of the British Lion or centre of the competitive system must pass over to America where the true commercial principle—commercial equation—will be applied by "the Lion of the tribe of Judah". Great centers of distribution will soon be established all over the United States by Koreshanity and

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WE NOW BID THE DRAGON YIELD HIS POWER AND DEPART!

Corporation Methods.

The testimony in the libel suit now being tried in Minneapolis, Minn., in which Ignatius Donnelly of Shakespeare fame, is interested as plaintiff, and the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* as defendant, finely illustrates the utter shamelessness of corporations regarding their deals with lobbyists and legislators for the advancement of their interests. It appears that the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* denounced Donnelly as a bribe-taker, upon which Donnelly sued its proprietors for \$100,000 damages. The testimony in the case is, in part, as follows:

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People are beginning to riot in Sawara, Saratoff and Veronetz in Siberia, as a result of the famine.

The Single Gold Standard In Danger.

The recent Bankers' Convention in San Francisco seems to have been held a little too late, if the stand it took in favor of the single gold standard was designed to have any influence in the financial world. The dispatch printed below will be rather disheartening to the stalwart gold bugs of that convention, and they will find much to quicken their thoughts, in the information it contained. In fact, it does really seem that silver is gaining friends, in quarters least anticipated by astute defendants of the gold standard. Even Sherman has said that the one great obstacle to the restoration of silver to a parity with gold was the lack of concurrence on the part of the great commercial nations of Europe with the United States in favor of bimetalism, and that until that time arrived, plainly intimating that it was not at all likely to arrive soon, it would be an act of folly for the United States to enter upon the hazardous venture of the free coinage of silver and its restoration as debt-paying money to full equality with gold. But the world appears to be moving, and silver shares the momentum. This New York news is good reading and the writer believes the readers of THE PLOWSHARE AND PRUNING HOOK will enjoy it:

New York, Oct. 26th.—A Washington special says: The feeling in favor of international bimetalism seems to be growing, and to be likely to prevail in European Cabinets, if the leading European Powers can be convinced that the United States does not intend to plunge into coinage of its own motion. Several gentlemen of standing in private life agreed, early in the past summer, to make some inquiries of foreign financiers with a view to an international agreement, and to report the results to the President and Secretary of the Treasury without expense to the Government. They discovered so friendly a feeling to the use of silver in Europe that they recently asked and obtained credentials from our Government showing who they are and what their instructions are, without having authority to commit the United States officially to any program. The fact that these credentials have been asked for is regarded by the President as a very encouraging indication of the feeling in England, France and Germany in regard to the remonetization of silver. The gentlemen who have been making the inquiries would not have asked for such credentials if they had not felt the time was approaching for serious negotiations with the European Powers, for they have no personal or financial interest in magnifying their office.

Please bear in mind, now, that the above news came over the wires from New York as an Associated Press dispatch, which is under the absolute control of the gold-ring of this country, and is not the work of the advocates of free silver-coinage. Please note carefully the wording of this precious bit of news: the tremendous agitation going on in the United States has given "the leading European Powers" the alarm, and they foresee that the friends of silver, backed as they are by the Farmers' Alliance all over the nation, will soon cause our country "to plunge into coinage of its own motion" and they will not "be in it". So they have "unofficially", poor, innocent souls, concluded to negotiate a treaty in favor of "international bimetalism" if the United States don't go and plunge into the business of free coinage on its own account! But what if it should plunge in and do it? Why object to having the United States go it alone? Would they ask for concerted action if they had nothing to gain, or the United States would lose anything by the "plunge"? Is the reader at all mystified by all this round-about talk in the dispatch? Is it not perfectly clear to the dullest comprehension that something is to be gained by the delay asked for by "the Cabinets of Europe," till an agreement can be reached in a monetary conference for an "international bimetalism"? It will certainly take a year, more likely a year and a half, to select a great monetary congress by "the leading Powers of Europe" and the United States, and to get a report formulated by said congress to be submitted to these several Powers; and probably another year before these "Powers" agree upon the report thus submitted. But what if it does?

Ah, well, innocent reader, it will give the gold kings about two years in which to get rid of their gold at high rates and buy in silver at low rates, and, as always, reap a rich harvest from the poor folks called the people! But for the United States to go and actually "plunge" into silver coinage and restore silver to a full equality with gold will bring disaster upon the holders of gold, for it will reduce gold to the silver standard in effect and force a loss upon gold owners equal to the difference now existing between gold and silver, say not less than twenty per cent. Five twenty dollar pieces will then be worth only four twenty dollar pieces as gold is now rated! A man with five millions in gold now will be worth only four millions in gold then. On the other hand, if he

can turn his gold into silver at the present price of silver, he will save this loss on his gold and gain the advance in the price of silver! No wonder "the leading Powers of Europe" have taken the alarm and are afraid "the United States will plunge into coinage of its own motion."—*Equity*.

The Armament of Europe.

The Available Forces That Could Be Called Out in Case of War.

Professor Whitehead has recently made estimates of the forces of the principal European nations. They give the active army, field reserve, first reserve and second reserve. The better to show how they are ranged as opposing forces, the estimates are grouped into triple alliance forces and anti-triple alliance forces:

TRIPLE ALLIANCE COUNTRIES.

Germany—Active army.....	808,741
Field reserve.....	349,205
First reserve.....	908,511
Second reserve.....	755,802
	2,820,316
Italy—Active Army.....	890,675
Field reserve.....	285,592
First reserve.....	1,454,688
Second reserve.....	18,386
	2,748,851
Austria—Active army.....	834,065
Field reserve.....	284,662
First reserve.....	802,306
	1,921,033
England's contingent—	
Active army.....	137,476
Field reserve.....	69,674
First reserve.....	750,000
Second reserve.....	224,000
	1,181,150

The total forces of the Triple Alliance are 7,390,203 men. The English contingent, 1,181,150 men, if added, brings the whole up to 8,571,353 men, who might be said to be ready for action.

ANTI-TRIPLE ALLIANCE COUNTRIES

France—Active army.....	1,314,850
Field reserve.....	905,196
First reserve.....	976,866
Second reserve.....	1,135,904
	4,229,826
Russia—Active army.....	1,592,213
Field reserve.....	1,013,446
First reserve.....	1,123,210
Second reserve.....	4,000,000
	7,728,891

Or an aggregate of 11,958,717 men.

These figures do not cover the naval forces, but include the men who are kept in the field in time of peace, all who have given five years constant service and are called first reserves and those who, having passed thirty-two years of age, are in the second reserves.

In the military lecture of Professor Totten, U. S. A., given at Yale College and reported in the New York *Mail and Express*, it is shown that the real strength of the nations above given in men of all ages fit for military duty and liable to be called out, numbers 71,510,000 men.

The estimates for the different countries are:

Austria.....	8,800,000
Germany.....	11,700,000
Italy.....	7,500,000
Great Britain.....	11,000,000
France.....	9,500,000
Russia.....	21,900,000

The aggregate is as follows:

Triple-Alliance countries.....	42,000,000
Anti-Triple Alliance countries.....	31,410,000

The war—if one should break out—would have to be long protracted to call all these men into the field.—*Detroit Free Press*.

Is Common Ownership Unchristian?

In His earthly mission "He who knew the mind of God" took early occasion to remark that "the meek shall inherit the earth," says Charles E. Buell in *The New Nation*.

As one looks over the work wrought under the wolfish system of individual ownership, the meek, in contrast with the wolfish, do not seem to have received their inheritance.

Under the construction placed upon the teachings of the Messiah by the class of which Miss Anna L. Dawes is a representative, the successful money-getters are the meek; or else the statement that the meek should inherit the earth was a cruel satire, the inheritance amounting to only so much of the earth as the space required for a pauper's grave for each.

People are beginning to riot in Sawara, Saratoff and Veronetz in Siberia, as a result of the famine.

The Single Gold Standard In Danger.

The recent Bankers' Convention in San Francisco seems to have been held a little too late, if the stand it took in favor of the single gold standard was designed to have any influence in the financial world. The dispatch printed below will be rather disheartening to the stalwart gold bugs of that convention, and they will find much to quicken their thoughts, in the information it contained. In fact, it does really seem that silver is gaining friends, in quarters least anticipated by astute defendants of the gold standard. Even Sherman has said that the one great obstacle to the restoration of silver to a parity with gold was the lack of concurrence on the part of the great commercial nations of Europe with the United States in favor of bimetalism, and that until that time arrived, plainly intimating that it was not at all likely to arrive soon, it would be an act of folly for the United States to enter upon the hazardous venture of the free coinage of silver and its restoration as debt-paying money to full equality with gold. But the world appears to be moving, and silver shares the momentum. This New York news is good reading and the writer believes the readers of THE PLOWSHARE AND PRUNING HOOK will enjoy it:

NEW YORK, Oct. 26th.—A Washington special says: The feeling in favor of international bimetalism seems to be growing, and to be likely to prevail in European Cabinets, if the leading European Powers can be convinced that the United States does not intend to plunge into coinage of its own motion. Several gentlemen of standing in private life agreed, early in the past summer, to make some inquiries of foreign financiers with a view to an international agreement, and to report the results to the President and Secretary of the Treasury without expense to the Government. They discovered so friendly a feeling to the use of silver in Europe that they recently asked and obtained credentials from our Government showing who they are and what their instructions are, without having authority to commit the United States officially to any program. The fact that these credentials have been asked for is regarded by the President as a very encouraging indication of the feeling in England, France and Germany in regard to the remonetization of silver. The gentlemen who have been making the inquiries would not have asked for such credentials if they had not felt the time was approaching for serious negotiations with the European Powers, for they have no personal or financial interest in magnifying their office.

Please bear in mind, now, that the above news came over the wires from New York as an Associated Press dispatch, which is under the absolute control of the gold-ring of this country, and is not the work of the advocates of free silver-coinage. Please note carefully the wording of this precious bit of news: "the tremendous agitation going on in the United States has given 'the leading European Powers' the alarm, and they foresee that the friends of silver, backed as they are by the Farmers' Alliance all over the nation, will soon cause our country 'to plunge into coinage of its own motion' and they will not 'be in it'." So they have "unofficially," poor, innocent souls, concluded to negotiate a treaty in favor of "international bimetalism" if the United States don't go and plunge into the business of free coinage on its own account! But what if it should plunge in and do it? Why object to having the United States go it alone? Would they ask for concerted action if they had nothing to gain, or the United States would lose anything by the "plunge"? Is the reader at all mystified by all this roundabout talk in the dispatch? Is it not perfectly clear to the dullest comprehension that something is to be gained by the delay asked for by "the Cabinets of Europe," till an agreement can be reached in a monetary conference for an "international bimetalism"? It will certainly take a year, more likely a year and a half, to select a great monetary congress by "the leading Powers of Europe" and the United States, and to get a report formulated by said congress to be submitted to these several Powers, and probably another year before these "Powers" agree upon the report thus submitted. But what if it does?

Ah, well, innocent reader, it will give the gold kings about two years in which to get rid of their gold at high rates and buy in silver at low rates, and, as always, reap a rich harvest from the poor souls called the people! But for the United States to go and actually "plunge" into silver coinage and restore silver to a full equality with gold will bring disaster upon the holders of gold, for it will reduce gold to the silver standard in effect and force a loss upon gold owners equal to the difference now existing between gold and silver, say not less than twenty per cent. ! Five twenty dollar pieces will then be worth only four twenty dollar pieces as gold is now rated! A man with five millions in gold now will be worth only four millions in gold then. On the other hand, if he

can turn his gold into silver at the present price of silver, he will save this loss on his gold and gain the advance in the price of silver! No wonder "the leading Powers of Europe" have taken the alarm and are afraid "the United States will plunge into coinage of its own motion."—*Equity*.

The Armament of Europe.

The Available Forces That Could Be Called Out in Case of War.

Professor Whitehead has recently made estimates of the forces of the principal European nations. They give the active army, field reserve, first reserve and second reserve. The better to show how they are ranged as opposing forces, the estimates are grouped into triple alliance forces and anti-triple alliance forces:

TRIPLE ALLIANCE COUNTRIES.

Germany—Active army.....	809,741
Field reserve.....	349,205
First reserve.....	908,511
Second reserve.....	750,892
	2,820,316
Italy—Active Army.....	890,075
Field reserve.....	285,702
First reserve.....	1,454,688
Second reserve.....	19,386
	2,748,851
Austria—Active army.....	834,065
Field reserve.....	284,662
First reserve.....	802,306
	1,921,033
England's contingent—	
Active army.....	197,476
Field reserve.....	69,074
First reserve.....	750,000
Second reserve.....	224,000
	1,181,150

The total forces of the Triple Alliance are 7,390,203 men. The English contingent, 1,181,150 men, if added, brings the whole up to 8,571,353 men, who might be said to be ready for action.

ANTI-TRIPLE ALLIANCE COUNTRIES

France—Active army.....	1,214,850
Field reserve.....	905,106
First reserve.....	970,806
Second reserve.....	1,183,004
	4,220,826
Russia—Active army.....	1,592,213
Field reserve.....	1,010,289
First reserve.....	1,123,210
Second reserve.....	4,000,000
	7,728,891

Or an aggregate of 11,958,717 men.

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Germany.....	17,500,000
Italy.....	7,500,000
Great Britain.....	11,000,000
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It is plainly taught that the meek as a class and not as individual owners shall inherit the earth.

How the poor will "inherit the earth" is disclosed in the forecast by Micah. This prophet, speaking of a time to come, says: "They shall learn the art of war no more; and every man shall sit under his own vine and fig tree with none to molest or to make him afraid."

These are the two most remarkable features that are predicted of the looked-for New Age. Logically considered, the conditions, as stated, cannot be, except the land is held in common ownership. While there may be an individual possession and the products of labor, the vine and fig tree may be owned by the individual in a sense that they are for his use, but the land must be held in common ownership, else, under the subtle forces termed "the laws of trade," the land, with its vines and fig trees, would accumulate again in few hands, and then every man would not "dwell under his own."

With common ownership and individual possession every interest of mankind would be so interwoven that there could be no war. They would learn the art of war no more because of the very condition of things.

In the prophecy of Isaiah it is predicted that a time shall come when "They shall build houses and plant vineyards; they shall not plant and another eat; they shall not build and another inhabit."

Surely this cannot be with individual ownership. For if the few own and the many labor, then there will be only a continuance of present methods; those who build the palace will gather their dependent ones around them in the hovel or in the squalid tenement as now; those who produce the wine will not be permitted to taste of it; the wine will belong to the interest taker and the land monopolist. Three score times the most severe threats are pronounced against the oppressor of the poor, the interest taker, and the land monopolist, in the book from which Miss Daves draws her inspiration.

Turning to the words of "Him who spake as never man spake," we read that it is not possible to occupy the two positions,—an owner of individual wealth and a disciple of Christ. After teaching that a person should not lightly consider the matter of being a disciple but should carefully weigh the possibilities of successfully living as a disciple, without clinging to the individual idea, He said: "So likewise, whosoever of you that forsaketh not all that he hath, he cannot be my disciple." In the narrative by Mark it begins to appear that to give all really resulted in aggregation.

Under this view it is consistent to enjoin upon all to "take no thought for the morrow what ye shall eat or what ye shall wear," for a system is contemplated in which there will be no need to take thought for the morrow.

Under such a system the individual will own the whole, for sick or well the strength of all is back of each "an hundred fold more" than the individual could gain by single-handed effort.

It would be surprising if there were not wide differences of opinion as to the meaning of some of the utterances by the Saviour; but as regards the matter of common ownership of property, if we did not have one word of what He taught, but knew what His immediate disciples did as the outcome of His teaching, we would know what He taught.

In the Acts of the Apostles it is narrated that as the outcome of the teachings of the Master, the thousands who had joined themselves to a belief that is now termed Christian, were led to dispose of all their possessions, and to put the proceeds into a commonwealth, and to disburse to every man as he had need. It reads: "And all that believed were together, and had all things in common."

In the sixth chapter of Acts it is disclosed that there was a lack of organization; certain widows were omitted in the daily administration. It was suggested that those who constituted the body of believers should "choose" from among their number, persons to do the necessary work, and seven men of "honest repute" were elected to manage the business affairs of the whole.

There are instances recorded where persons had been selected to do the business of all; an aristocracy had chosen from among their number those who should manage their affairs; but this is the first recorded instance where the "multitude" elected, by a

vote, those who should be their servants, and that, too for the care of property that was owned in common.

If there is anything in this phase of Christianity, Paul ought to have referred to it. What did Paul say about this matter? The so-called churches which Paul established were like the first organization at Jerusalem, after which they were patterned. They were from the very necessities of those times of a communistic character; but in the second epistle which Paul wrote to the Corinthians he discloses fresh thought on the subject of common ownership. To the Corinthians, Paul recited the liberality of the organizations at Macedonia, and drew the conclusion that it would be of greatest benefit to all if there were an interchange of help established between organizations. He says: "For I mean not that other men be eased and you burdened; but by an equality, that now at this time your abundance may be a supply for their want, that their abundance also may be a supply for your want; that there may be an equality."

By such a plan the several commonwealths would enter into a union in which each would aid the other, thereby placing the property of all upon a common basis of ownership "that there may be an equality."

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A Dearth of Greatness.

Never has there been a period of modern times when the waters of genius were as stagnant as they are today. Never has there been a time since the first ray of light broke in upon the dark ages with the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus when the intellectual horizon was as bleak as it is now. Never has there been an epoch so pre-eminent for its Lilliputian intellects as the last quarter of a century.

At a moment when this vast country is in the initial throes of a mighty revolution, when labor and capital are contending like savages, when moral rectitude is trailing in the dust, when woman has reached the climax of her degradation, when thrones are tottering and a despairing humanity is wringing its hands, genius has bowed her head.

When England groaned under the oppression of royalty and her future was as dark as Erebus, the flash of Cromwell's sword annihilated the tyranny of Charles I. and although this bigoted reformer ruled with an iron hand, his triumph was a warning to Great Britain's monarchs which was most salutary. The French bore for centuries the domination of their Bourbon kings and then rose en masse, demolished the iniquitous Bastille, and, lead by Robespierre and Mirabeau, rushed on in chaotic fury, drenching the streets of Paris with blood. Nations were struck with awe. Frenchmen were transformed into devils and barbarism seemed imminent, when upon the crest of the mad waves of revolution there rode into power the Great Napoleon. Like Cromwell, this Corsican genius was an arch-dictator but he saved France from utter dissolution. Germany had her Frederick the Great, Italy her Victor Emmanuel and Washington was "the bright, consummate flower of the Republic."

The past has also been prolific of statesmen whose words could sway public opinion as if by magic. The logic of Edmund Burke and the eloquence of William Pitt could direct the policy of England despite her King. In our own country the gigantic mind of Webster and the forensic oratory of Clay could baffle the best designs of intriguers. The rugged manhood of Lincoln could temporarily harmonize a discordant people. But these and their brilliant contemporaries are gone. The vanishing of the smoke of battle at Appomattox was simultaneous with the flight of greatness.

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No public functionaries today can rise above mediocrity. Politicians have succeeded statesmen and speculators have become senators. Aspirants for office need money now where once they required brains. Money will accomplish anything but the triumph of truth. It has so debauched woman that your refined lady will sell herself to the richest suitor and plebeian maidenhood has become a hirling of the street. Under its sway, clergyman have forsaken the lowly Nazarene and seize with avidity a call to a lucrative parish. Under its dictum, the bar, which once gloried in a John Marshall or a Rufus Choate, is sinking to the level of pettifoggery. Schools of medicine are graduating doctors by the score whose distinguishing trait is to acquire the art of securing wealthy patients or to become adepts in the remunerative practice of infanticide. It has so debased histrionic genius, made glorious by Rache and Forrest, that actors are becoming mere automatons.

The muse of music has cringed to its power, forsaking the oratorios of Handel for the hollow jingle of "light opera." The sublime depths of feeling to which Raphael and Michael Angelo carried the pictorial and plastic arts, have long since been forgotten before the matchless achievements of the "lightning artist." The Mistress of letters who once proudly sung the rhythm of Homer, Dante or Goethe, or vaunted herself upon the masterful production of Shakespeare or Moliere, now kneel before the filthy pen of Zola and the amorous effusions of Amelia Rives.

With "nothing extenuated and naught set down in malice," this is the present state of affairs. Drifting faster and faster toward the verge, humanity must be hurled over the cataract of revolution by the momentum of its own accumulated energy. No power in heaven or hell can stay the coming destruction. It is as resistless as the rushing Niagara. "The Gentlemen may cry 'Peace! Peace!' But there is no peace." The war has actually begun." The fight between labor and capital grows fiercer and soon will come the crash.

Now that we have taken our bearings, what is to be done? Tossed upon a tempestuous sea of extreme demoralization, a perishing humanity cries out for help. To whom shall it look for succor? To the pusillanimous Harrison, the crafty Blaine, the inadequate Cleveland, or the theoretical Henry George? Or is this modern Moses to be found among the clergy? Is he the acrobat Talmage, the sensational Sam Jones or the wind-bag Moody? To expect a man from among these balloonists to save the people would be like looking to barren fields for pasture. "As paneth the hart after the water-brooks," so paneth a calamity stricken world for a saviour.

Scan carefully the horizon of thought and tell us if you have discovered a light bearer? In the name of a dying world, we press this question home to every thinking man and woman. To the countless millions eagerly endeavoring to penetrate the denseness of human ignorance, the outlook is as black as mid-night. Humanity is completely dumfounded. Meanwhile the storm is gathering. The low mutterings of distant thunder, and lightning's vivid flash give warning of the coming struggle between Gog and Magog (labor and capital), human selfishness marshaling its forces for conflict. Is there no hope for humanity? Must a proud civilization sink into barbarism? Without speedy aid this is its logical and immutable fate. No natural human agency, not actuated by the inherent divine, can tender the desired aid, and this irrefutable statement should be palpable to every discerning man. Cromwell, Napoleon and Lincoln could bridge a national chasm arising from secondary causes but the coming crisis which signifies the lifting of the curse of labor—imposed by God upon man for disobedience—will be cosmo-political in scope and therefore beyond sensual man's reparation.—C. J. M. in *Flaming Sword*.

Thy Kingdom Come.

"Thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as in heaven." Can that kingdom ever come on earth under the reign of competition? How much nearer are we to the realization of that prayer than when Jesus uttered it? Think what the kingdom of God

means, and then contrast it with our present social state. Think of gentleness and love unfeigned. Think of a state and a place into which nothing enters that defiles. Think of perfect purity, perfect happiness. Think of all that is great, and heroic, and noble. Think of never-ceasing aspiration, centered in perfect contentment. Think of a state where want of every kind is unknown, and where the correlation of human feelings and forces is so perfect that the strength of one is the strength of all—and then think of the "Kingdom of God," that Jesus prayed might be established on earth.

Turn from the prayer to actual conditions. See the fierce struggle for existence. See the strong employing their strength to crush the weak. See little children with all the joy and purity of childhood extinguished in the mire of poverty. See them driven every morning by the relentless task-master—want, to the awful shambles of trade. See the thousands of homeless men and women with the vulture of hunger gnawing at their vitals. See the sweating dens where ill-paid labor toils from morning till night. See the foul dens, however gilded, where virtue sells itself for bread. Look and pause while with bated breath you think of the hideous, nameless armies that disfigure humanity and civilization. Think of all these things, Christian men and women, and turn and think of that prayer, in all its sad sincerity. Oh, the pity of it, and the mockery of it, to listen Sunday after Sunday to "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as in heaven;" to see votaries bowing their head at the sacred name while the heart is callous and the fire of love and faith has gone out in the black ashes of indifference. To see the holy utterances of a divine belief changed to meaningless ritualism. To see men and women rise from their knees not with love of God and man, but with love of money and pleasure—the twin giants that are ruling the world.

If this were all, if the welfare of humanity and the coming of the kingdom of God rested with the church, then the outlook would indeed be one of despair. But it is not all. God is reaching the race through the processes of evolution. Again Christ is driving the money changers out of his temple—the marts of trade. He is turning and overturning, until He whose right it is, shall come to reign, invisibly in the hearts of the people, and in the institutions of civilization.

We have reached a social crisis. Competism has culminated in monopoly. There is no further social advance possible along the lines of industrial competition. It is either backward into a system of industrial slavery, before which all other forms of slavery grow fair and bright, or forward into the new social order of co-operation. Again it is the question "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve"—Christ or Belial—God or Mammon? This is the meaning of the universal social unrest. Lip service is at an end. The kingdom of God is at hand. The prayer and dream of Jesus are to be fulfilled. Justice is to be enthroned in human relations. We are yet to recognize the power and will of God in the movements and growth of society, and in the enlarged conditions of the human soul. God works from within upon the individual and through the individual upon the race. Competism is to give way in all things to co-operation, and then the foundation will be laid for that kingdom in which dwelleth righteousness. First the thought—the divine idea of man's relation to God and his fellow-man, then its germination in the mind, and then its externalization in human life. This period we are now entering on.

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Eugene Field says: "Mrs. Frank Leslie's marriage is likely, we think, to answer a long-felt demand. Mrs. Leslie has made herself so conspicuous for so long a time that the prospect of her sinking into the repose and seclusion of domesticity is hailed with joy by the long-suffering public."

No public functionaries today can rise above mediocrity. Politicians have succeeded statesmen and speculators have become senators. Aspirants for office need money now where they once required brains. Money will accomplish anything but the triumph of truth. It has so debauched woman that your refined lady will sell herself to the richest suitor and plebeian maidenhood has become a hiring of the street. Under its sway, clergyman have forsaken the lowly Nazarene and seize with avidity a call to a lucrative parish. Under its dictum, the bar, which once gloried in a John Marshall or a Rufus Choate, is sinking to the level of pettiness. Schools of medicine are graduating doctors by the score whose distinguishing trait is to acquire the art of securing wealthy patients or to become adepts in the remunerative practice of infanticide. It has so debased histrionic genius, made glorious by Rache and Forrest, that actors are becoming mere automatons.

The muse of music has cringed to its power, forsaking the oratorios of Handel for the hollow jingle of "light opera." The sublime depths of feeling to which Raphael and Michael Angelo carried the pictorial and plastic arts, have long since been forgotten before the matchless achievements of the "lightning artist." The Mistress of letters who once proudly sung the rhythm of Homer, Dante or Goethe, or vaunted herself upon the masterful production of Shakespeare or Molière, now kneel before the filthy pen of Zola and the amorous effusions of Amelia Rives.

With "nothing extenuated and naught set down in malice," this is the present state of affairs. Drifting faster and faster toward the verge, humanity must be hurled over the cataract of revolution by the momentum of its own accumulated energy. No power in heaven or hell can stay the coming destruction. It is as resistless as the rushing Niagara. "The Gentlemen may cry 'Peace! Peace!' But there is no peace." The war has actually begun." The fight between labor and capital grows fiercer and soon will come the crash.

Now that we have taken our bearings, what is to be done. Tossed upon a tempestuous sea of extreme demoralization, a perishing humanity cries out for help. To whom shall it look for succor? To the pusillanimous Harrison, the crafty Blaine, the inadequate Cleveland, or the theoretical Henry George? Or is this modern Moses to be found among the clergy? Is he the acrobat Talmage, the sensational Sam Jones or the wind-bag Moody? To expect a man from among these balloonists to save the people would be like looking to barren fields for pasture. "As panteth the hart after the water-brooks," so panteth a calamity stricken world for a saviour.

Seem carefully the horizon of thought and tell us if you have discovered a lighter bearer? In the name of a dying world, we press this question home to every thinking man and woman. To the countless millions eagerly endeavoring to penetrate the denseness of human ignorance, the outlook is as black as mid-night. Humanity is completely dumbfounded. Meanwhile the storm is gathering. The low mutterings of distant thunder, and lightning's vivid flash give warning of the coming struggle between Gog and Magog (labor and capital), human selfishness marshaling its forces for conflict. Is there no hope for humanity? Must a proud civilization sink into barbarism? Without speedy aid this is its logical and immutable fate. No natural human agency, not actuated by the inherent divine, can tender the desired aid, and this irrefutable statement should be palpable to every discerning man. Cromwell, Napoleon and Lincoln could bridge a national chasm arising from secondary causes but the coming crisis which signifies the lifting of the curse of labor—imposed by God upon man for disobedience—will be cosmo-political in scope and therefore beyond sensual man's reparation.—C. J. M. in *Flaming Sword*.

Thy Kingdom Come.

"Thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as in heaven." Can that kingdom ever come on earth under the reign of competition? How much nearer are we to the realization of that prayer than when Jesus uttered it? Think what the kingdom of God

means, and then contrast it with our present social state. Think of gentleness and love unfeigned. Think of a state and a place into which nothing enters that defiles. Think of perfect purity, perfect happiness. Think of all that is great, and heroic, and noble. Think of never-ceasing aspiration, centered in perfect contentment. Think of a state where want of every kind is unknown, and where the correlation of human feelings and forces is so perfect that the strength of one is the strength of all—and then think of the "Kingdom of God," that Jesus prayed might be established on earth.

Turn from the prayer to actual conditions. See the fierce struggle for existence. See the strong employing their strength to crush the weak. See little children with all the joy and purity of childhood extinguished in the mire of poverty. See them driven every morning by the relentless task-master—want, to the awful shambles of trade. See the thousands of homeless men and women with the vulture of hunger gnawing at their vitals. See the sweating dens where ill-paid labor toils from morning till night. See the fouler dens, however gilded, where virtue sells itself for bread. Look and pause while with bated breath you think of the hideous, nameless armies that disfigure humanity and civilization. Think of all these things, Christian men and women, and turn and think of that prayer, in all its sad sincerity. Oh, the pity of it, and the mockery of it, to listen Sunday after Sunday to "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as in heaven;" to see votaries bowing their head at the sacred name while the heart is callous and the fire of love and faith has gone out in the black ashes of indifference. To see the holy utterances of a divine belief changed to meaningless ritualism. To see men and women rise from their knees not with love of God and man, but with love of money and pleasure—the twin giants that are ruling the world.

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But says: "O, guide not there, nor there,
I have not strength to follow where
My feet would bleed;
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Who fears to stand in truth's broad glare,
What others dared not will not dare,
Is but a slave."—*Clara Dixon Davidson.*

Should Jesus Come to Earth Again

By Myron H. Goodwin.

Should Jesus come to earth again,
Clad in a simple peasant gown,
Would not the world reject him still,
And make for him, of thorns, a crown?
If he should try to lift the poor,
To heal, and show the life divine,
Would he be better understood
Than once he was in Palestine?
If he should teach that God is love,
And not a God of jealous hate,
How many even now his words
At their true worth would estimate!
Should he insist the Golden Rule
Ought to be preached and practised, too,
Would he find ready those who would
Both practicing and preaching do?
If hence should carry him some morn
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How many of the worshippers
Would offer him the seat they use?
Might he not say: "Let this cup pass,"
On seeing wealth and beauty there,
Who sometimes go to worship God,
But oft to show the clothes they wear?
Should he denounce the pomp and show
The church displays on every side,
Would Christian people anywhere
Acknowledge him as friend and guide?

West Newburyport, Mass.

MY BROTHER.

(Written for the Plowshare and Pruning Hook.)

"Who is my brother?
Is it the toiler who suffers and groans—
Who reared by his sweat all temples and churches?
Is it the pauper who begs for his bread?
Is it the murderer shrinking in dread?
Is it the convict alone in his cell?
Is it the drunkard, whose home is a hell?
"Yea! Each is my brother,"
"Who is thy brother?
The lowest that lives; the drugs of the street!
Those whom the great temple under their feet—
Those who sin, suffer, and hunger and die—
Those who in prison and pest-houses lie.
The rich and the poor—the cruel and kind—
The wise on who sees—the wretch who is blind—
All-alien are thy brothers."

"Who are thy brothers?
O world! can ye ask? O world! will ye see
That each human soul forever must be,
A ray of the infinite, great, Over-Soul—
That each is a part of the absolute whole,
O, when will ye learn that ye cannot rise
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For all men are brothers,"
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Spotters on Every Hand.

The American People are constitutionally opposed to espionage, and it is doubtful if the spy system will ever be tolerated in this country by public opinion. Its widespread existence, however, and its continuing growth are not to be overlooked. The cashiers not only of banks, but many other employees in positions of trust in many other vocations, have reason to be morally certain that their amusements and diversions, not to speak of their follies and vices, are constantly and exactly reported to their employers at the end of each week. "Spotters" are familiar figures on the elevated railroad trains, on the surface cars, on the steamboats and ferry lines. In every large business house, as well, indeed, as in every important municipal bureau, public or semi-public organization, there are one or more persons who sit at desks and draw salaries without ostensibly earning them, and who are, by their associates and fellow employees, esteemed to be little else than spies upon their movements. The spy system is unamerican, but, from Pinkertonism down to street-car spotters, it seems to have made a place for itself.—*Chicago Herald.*

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GOG AND MAGOG.

Weekly Record of the Culminating Struggle Between the Two Great Wings of Competism.

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Brooklyn Hebrew bakers have organized.

There were 1,145 strikes in England last year.

Every plumber in Chattanooga belongs to the union.

The horse-collar makers of Rochester have organized.

Logansport, Ind., boiler-maker's workmen have organized.

Stone cutters have organized at Joliet, Ill., and Muskegon Mich.

The Chicago Furniture Workers have struck again for eight hours.

South Bend, Ind. clerks have organized, with a membership of 200.

The Suez Canal Co., laborers have succeeded in gaining their demand.

The first strike in this country was the "sailors strike" of New York, in 1802.

The Brotherhoods of Section Foremen and Trackmen have decided to amalgamate.

Three Rivers, Mich., cigar-makers have struck for an increase of \$1.00 per thousand.

The employees of the wholesale houses of Wheeling, have struck for higher wages.

Omaha, Neb., bricklayers have struck for seven hours, and demand eight hours pay.

The glovers of Germany have struck. Over 1,500 male and female operatives are involved.

Denver, Col., office clerks, typewriters and book-keepers have combined in organization.

South Framingham, Mass., cane-bottom workers have had a reduction of 25 per cent. in wages.

3,000 London carpenters are still fighting; 4,000 have won the eight hour day after 3 months strike.

Detroit, Mich., retail clerk's Protective Association has about 3,000 members, 500 of whom are women.

The horse-shoers and carpenters of the same place threaten to strike if not granted the eight hour system.

The railroad employees of Portugal threaten to strike unless their demand for a reduction of hours be granted.

800 miners at Genoa, Italy, have left their work upon the refusal of their employers to grant them higher wages.

The new tin and sheet-iron worker's Union has decided that shops must be either entire union, or entire non-union.

Velvet manufacturers held a meeting in Aldham, England, and resolved to continue working four days in a week only.

Walter girls and female hotel and restaurant servants are to be organized under the auspices of the Lady Gotham Association.

Glass manufactures have made arrangements to import large numbers of foreign workmen for the purpose of breaking up the Glassblowers Union.

The Wheeling Stamping Company, The Nail City Lantern Co. and The Eagle Glass Works of Wellsburg, have amalgamated with a capital stock of \$300,000.

A movement is said to be on foot by a syndicate company of Standard Oil people, and English capitalists, to purchase all the Southern rice mills.

The Pittsburg Knights of Labor are boycotting every grocer who deals with S. Everts & Co. wholesale grocers, because the company refuses to pay employees union wages.

The Boiler Makers National Union has notified every employer in their trade throughout the U. S. that the journeymen boiler makers will demand eight hours, to take effect May 1st 1892.

The miners at Hillsboro, Ill., have quit work because the company would not comply with the new weekly payment law. In many other portions of the state, strikes are occurring for the same reason.

Powerful labor unions have been organized in France in all branches of industry. Trades unions, comprising 12,000 members, have been formed since the International Congress took place at Brussels.

The London bakers have organized "The Worker's Co-operative Productive Society", Limited, and the painters, tailors, hatters, millers, shoemakers, cigarmakers and cartmen expect to follow their example.

A waiters national organization is being formed. Local branches have been established at Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Minneapolis, Washington, Baltimore and New York. They will demand better wages, and better general treatment.

The Milan machinists who have been on strike, were compelled through suffering and hunger to accept the conditions of the bosses and return to work. The police force and several regiments of infantry and artillery, were called out to aid the capitalists. The strikers were assisted by the typographical Union of that place until their treasury was exhausted.

The Labor organizations of Chicago have amalgamated under the name of the International Labor Congress of Chicago. They have sent a circular letter throughout the U. S., Canada, Europe and Australia requesting the various labor organizations to join them in a proposed congress, to convene in Chicago, July 4th, 1893. Many responses of acceptance have already been received and it is expected to be the largest International Labor Congress known in the world's history.

The Man The Printer Loves.

There is a man the printer loves, and he is wondrous wise; whenever he writes the printer man he dotheth all his i's. And when he's dotted all of them with carefulness and ease, he punctuates each paragraph, and crosses all his r's. Upon one side alone he writes, and never rolls his leaves; and from the man of ink a smile and mark "insert" receives. And when a question he doth ask—taught wisely he had been—he doth the goodly stamp, for postage back, put in. He gives the place from which he writes—his address the printer needs—and plainly writes his honored name, so he that runneth reads. He writes, revises, reads, corrects and rewrites all again, and keeps one copy safe, and sends one to the printer man. And thus by taking little pains, at trifling care and cost, assures himself his manuscript will not be burned or lost.

So let all those who long to write, take pattern by this man, with jet-black ink and paper white, do just the best they can; and then the printer man shall know and bless them as his friends, all through life's journey as they go, until that journey ends.—*Ex.*

Romanism might say in America as said the Duke of Gloster:—

"And thus I clothe my naked villainy
With odd odds ends, sto'n out of holy writ,
And seem a saint, when most I play the devil."

There are twenty-three priests in the German Reichstag.

And yet we are told that the Romish priest does not meddle with politics.—*Boston Investigator.*

The Master Car and Locomotive Painters' Association ended its sessions in Washington, D. C., on Friday last. A memorial was adopted recommending equal pay to women for work equivalent to men's in painting cars.—*The Coast Seamen's Journal.*

Last October nine women were appointed station agents on the elevated railways of Brooklyn. They have been so successful that the managers will appoint more.—*Labor Advocate.*

Miss Cora McDonald occupies the chair of history in the Wyoming State University, having been elected to that place by the regents of the university at a salary of \$1,500, equal to that received by men for similar service.—*Labor Advocate.*

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Logansport, Ind., boiler-maker's workmen have organized.

Stone cutters have organized at Joliet, Ill., and Muskegon Mich.

The Chicago Furniture Workers have struck again for eight hours.

South Bend, Ind. clerks have organized, with a membership of 200.

The Suez Canal Co., laborers have succeeded in gaining their demand.

The first strike in this country was the "sailors strike" of New York, in 1802.

The Brotherhoods of Section Foremen and Trackmen have decided to amalgamate.

Three Rivers, Mich., cigar-makers have struck for an increase of \$1.00 per thousand.

The employes of the wholesale houses of Wheeling, have struck for higher wages.

Omaha, Neb., bricklayers have struck for seven hours, and demand eight hours pay.

The glovers of Germany have struck. Over 1,500 male and female operatives are involved.

Denver, Col., office clerks, typewriters and book-keepers have combined in organization.

South Framingham, Mass., cane-bottom workers have had a reduction of 25 per cent. in wages.

3,000 London carpenters are still fighting; 4,000 have won the eight hour day after 3 months strike.

Detroit, Mich., retail clerk's Protective Association has about 3,000 members, 500 of whom are women.

The horse-shoers and carpenters of the same place threaten to strike if not granted the eight hour system.

The railroad employes of Portugal threaten to strike unless their demand for a reduction of hours be granted.

800 miners at Genoa, Italy, have left their work upon the refusal of their employers to grant them higher wages.

The new tin and sheet-iron worker's Union has decided that shops must be either entire union, or entire non-union.

Velvet manufacturers held a meeting in Aldham, England, and resolved to continue working four days in a week only.

Waiter girls and female hotel and restaurant servants are to be organized under the auspices of the Lady Gotham Association.

Glass manufactures have made arrangements to import large numbers of foreign workmen for the purpose of breaking up the Glassblowers Union.

The Wheeling Stamping Company, The Nail City Lantern Co. and The Eagle Glass Works of Wellsburg, have amalgamated with a capital stock of \$300,000.

A movement is said to be on foot by a syndicate company of Standard Oil people, and English capitalists, to purchase all the Southern rice mills.

The Pittsburg Knights of Labor are boycotting every grocer who deals with S. Everts & Co. wholesale grocers, because the company refuses to pay employes union wages.

The Boiler Makers National union has notified every employer in their trade throughout the U. S. that the journeymen boiler makers will demand eight hours, to take effect May 1st 1892.

The miners at Hillsboro, Ill., have quit work because the company would not comply with the new weekly payment law. In many other portions of the state, strikes are occurring for the same reason.

Powerful labor unions have been organized in France in all branches of industry. Trades unions, comprising 12,000 members, have been formed since the International Congress took place at Brussels.

The London bakers have organized "The Worker's Co-operative Productive Society", Limited, and the painters, tailors, hatters, millers, shoemakers, cigarmakers and cartmen expect to follow their example.

A waiters national organization is being formed. Local branches have been established at Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Minneapolis, Washington, Baltimore and New York. They will demand better wages, and better general treatment.

The Milan machinists who have been on strike, were compelled through suffering and hunger to accept the conditions of the bosses and return to work. The police force and several regiments of infantry and artillery, were called out to aid the capitalists. The strikers were assisted by the typographical Union of that place until their treasury was exhausted.

The Labor organizations of Chicago have amalgamated under the name of the International Labor Congress of Chicago. They have sent a circular letter throughout the U. S., Canada, Europe and Australia requesting the various labor organizations to join them in a proposed congress, to convene in Chicago, July 4th, 1893. Many responses of acceptance have already been received and it is expected to be the largest International Labor Congress known in the world's history.

The Man The Printer Loves.

There is a man the printer loves, and he is wondrous wise; whenever he writes the printer man he dotheth all his i's. And when he's dotted all of them with carefulness and ease, he punctuates each paragraph, and crosses all his t's. Upon one side alone he writes, and never rolls his leaves; and from the man of ink a smile and mark "insert" receives. And when a question he doth ask—taught wisely he had been—he doth the goodly stamp, for postage back, put in. He gives the place from which he writes—his address the printer needs—and plainly writes his honored name, so he that runneth reads. He writes, revises, reads, corrects and rewrites all again, and keeps one copy safe, and sends one to the printer man. And thus by taking little pains, at trifling care and cost, assures himself his manuscript will not be burned or lost.

So let all those who long to write, take pattern by this man, with jet-black ink and paper white, do just the best they can; and then the printer man shall know and bless them as his friends, all through life's journey as they go, until that journey ends.—*Ex.*

Romanism might say in America as said the Duke of Gloster:—

"And thus I clothe my naked villany
With old odd ends, stol'n out of holy writ,
And seem a saint, when most I play the devil."

There are twenty-three priests in the German Reichstag.

And yet we are told that the Romish priest does not meddle with politics.—*Boston Investigator.*

The Master Car and Locomotive Painters' Association ended its sessions in Washington, D. C., on Friday last. A memorial was adopted recommending equal pay to women for work equivalent to men's in painting cars.—*The Coast Seamen's Journal.*

Last October nine women were appointed station agents on the elevated railways of Brooklyn. They have been so successful that the managers will appoint more.—*Labor Advocate.*

Miss Cora McDonald occupies the chair of history in the Wyoming State University, having been elected to that place by the regents of the university at a salary of \$1,500, equal to that received by men for similar service.—*Labor Advocate.*

THE LIQUOR SCOURGE.

Facts and Figures Concerning the Arch-Fiend that is Desolating the Land.

THE DRINK QUESTION IN IRELAND.

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Some idea of the profit of the saloon business may be obtained by a simple calculation. A keg of beer (one fourth of a barrel) costs the saloonkeeper \$1.85, laid down in the saloon. The keg will draw from 180 to 300 glasses of beer, according to the size of the glass. At the first estimate it sells for \$8—a profit of \$6.15 per keg—which is the lowest estimate, where the largest glasses and schooners are used. With the small mugs used at pic-nics, beer gardens etc., the same keg will draw 300 glasses, amounting to \$15, leaving a profit of \$13.15 to the saloon-keeper. When it is remembered that only little hole in the wall sells from two to three kegs per day in seasonable weather, the enormous profits of the business are seen.

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These figures were obtained from leading saloon men, and are reliable. The wonder is that a man can fail to get rich, if he attends to his business in the saloon line. The brewers are always ready to set up any man in business and furnish him his stock, sometimes even paying for his license. They know the profits, and simply retain a lien on the saloon.—*Louisville Post*.

Senator Ingalls on Intemperance.

One of the great problems of our second century is the liquor traffic. I am keenly and profoundly alive to the perils which threaten civilization from the abuse of intoxicating liquor. If by my voice or my vote or my pen I could extirpate the traffic in intoxicating liquors I would gladly do so. It cannot be denied that it is one of the stupendous problems confronting us at the beginning of the second century of governmental existence. It is estimated, taking liquors, and that there is more expended in the city of New York for beer, whiskey and other intoxicants than there is spent for bread, meat and public education together. The most that can be said for this expenditure is that every cent of it is waste, and a loss to the accumulated wealth to the body politic. Nothing can be said in favor of the manufacture or the sale and consumption of intoxicating drink.

Dr. Talmage For Prohibition.

He Has No Faith in Any Reform Through the Old Political Parties.

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Woman's World.

[It is our aim to establish herein a nucleus for the focalization of all that should interest, benefit and tend to restore woman to that station which is her rightful inheritance and inevitable destiny, to wit: equality with man in all the relations of life. We ask, therefore, that both the male and female readers of this paper will aid us in the work of elevating the womanhood of the age by contributing either original or selected matter touching upon this vital theme.]

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A woman—in so far as she beholdeth

Her one Beloved's face;

A mother—with a great heart that enfoldeth

The children of the Race;

A body, free and strong, with that high beauty

That comes of perfect use, is built thereof;

A mind where Reason ruleth over Duty;

And Justice reigns with Love;

A self-poised, royal soul, brave, wise and tender,

No longer blind and dumb;

A Human Being of unknown splendor,

Is she who is to come!

—Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

What is to be the fulcrum, or focal point from which the renewal or regeneration of the race shall have its impetus? Evidently something not at present existing, something which waits to be born, for nothing of which we have any knowledge is of sufficient force to accomplish such a result. Will you say that it is in the power of the church, that she holds within herself all the truth necessary to regenerate man? Why, then, is man still, and not to any perceptibly less extent than formerly, the slave of his passions, of lust, intemperance, covetousness? Why, upon the occupation of new and previously uncivilized countries, do we see the inhabitants, who had been living in a state of comparative purity and innocence, immediately become slaves to the vices of the civilized man—the (so-called) Christian civilization. If the church had the potency of unadulterated truth, she should, certainly, require from her members, absolute purity and honesty in their dealings one with another. Instead of which, she compromises with error and sin, considering absolute perfection impossible, notwithstanding we are told "to be perfect as He is perfect." The Church then may be said to have failed in this work, and we must look elsewhere for the accomplishment of the great result. The point of fatal weakness, the origin of all the sin and consequent misery of man, is to be found in the false relations of the sexes. When woman, awaking to her condition, not only demands but exercises her rights, to their last iota,—when man and woman are on an absolute equality, when woman has command of herself in every function of life, physically, socially and politically, then and not till then shall we see man regenerated, and assuming again his original state of perfection.

TWO STRAWS.

One is the fact that the freshman class at Smith College contains 241 young women, and that the whole number of students is 700, where sixteen years ago the whole number of students entering the first class was twelve. We have not the data, but we believe that every other American institution for young women contains classes correspondingly large. The other fact is that six municipal schools for the higher education of girls are about to be established in Paris, where young women fresh from the primary schools can receive an education which shall cultivate the highest mental faculties and give them a useful and practical training, not above any kind of work which may happen to come in their way. These two facts show the direction which the education of women is taking at the present time. Nothing could better illustrate the determination to give young women advantages equal to those which are allowed to young men, and nothing could be done which will have more to do with the future elevation of society or the building up of homes, in which Mr. Frederic Harrison declares that women are more and more to have supremacy and influence.—*Boston Herald.*

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Men exceed women by four to one in the senior class of the University of Illinois, but in scholarship women distanced the men and won the valedictory.

CITY STARVATION AND INSANITY.

A prominent minister of New York says that 30,000 girls in that city are working at less than living wages; the state board of health tells us that 10,000 children die in New York City every year for lack of nourishment, and the state board of lunacy reports that 7,000 young girls in New York State were examined in a single year for insanity, and the cause found to be insufficient food and clothing. And yet all this misery is under the very shadow of millions of dollars, millions of which is money worse than stolen from these very unfortunates. Plutocracy and politicians claim that this is all on account of "indolence and over production." Truly, the most shameful inhumanity is man's inhumanity to man.—*Kansas Patron.*

A WOMAN CANDIDATE FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

The nominee of the Prohibition Party of Nebraska, having been found ineligible for the position of Supreme Judge of the State, the executive committee have nominated Mrs. Ada M. Bittenbender for the position.—*Woman's Chronicle.*

It is said that there are now 72 women preachers in the United States.—*Exchange.*

There are in Chicago over three hundred women's societies all organized for some object of usefulness, mutual benefit or self-improvement.—*Labor Advocate.*

German women have sent to Parliament a petition with nearly 100,000 names asking that women in their country be allowed to practice the professions.—*Woman's Standard.*

The contract for mail messenger service in Toledo has been given to a woman. It requires eight wagons. She had the same route last year, and did the work satisfactorily.—*Ex.*

THE NEW SOUTH WALES STATESMAN.

BY M. E. DIBBS.

A statesman has risen in New South Wales
Who says to each woman: "Look here!
With my consent you shall never vote,
For you haven't the brains, my dear!
No, you haven't the brains, my dear;
You can't have the brains, that's clear;
To drop a vote in a ballot-box
You don't have the brains, my dear."

"That's to say, most of you haven't," says Dibbs,
"Though rumors are heard now and then
Of female nostrilosties here and there
Who know quite as much as some men.
But their number is small, my dear;
We rarely see one of them here!
So I boldly say you can never vote,
For you haven't the brains, my dear."

"Why what if two men were up for a place,—
Tom Jones and myself, it may be?
Your wits being weak might cause you to err,
And vote for Tom Jones, not for me.
No, you haven't the brains, my dear;
You would make some mistakes, I fear.
To see how much wiser I am than Jones
Requires some brains, my dear."

A Dibbs you will find wherever you go,
Who will say to each woman: "Look here,
How can you expect I will let you vote,
When you haven't the brains, my dear?
And you haven't the brains, my dear;
That you think you have is so queer.
When Dibbs of South Wales and I have both said
You haven't the brains, my dear!"

How could we women exist without Dibbs
To tell us to do thus and so?
And then, if we wish to think for ourselves,
To say: "But you can't, don't you know!
Who could think without brains, my dear?
To have them would make you man's peer,
Look pretty, be good, but don't ask to vote,
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Woman's Journal.

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There are twenty-two newspapers in Kansas edited by women.—*Ex.*

Men exceed women by four to one in the senior class of the University of Illinois, but in scholarship women distanced the men and won the valedictory.

CITY STARVATION AND INSANITY.

A prominent minister of New York says that 30,000 girls in that city are working at less than living wages; the state board of health tells us that 10,000 children die in New York City every year for lack of nourishment, and the state board of lunacy reports that 7,000 young girls in New York State were examined in a single year for insanity, and the cause found to be insufficient food and clothing. And yet all this misery is under the very shadow of millions of dollars, millions of which is money worse than stolen from these very unfortunates. Plutocracy and politicians claim that this is all on account of "indolence and over production." Truly, the most shameful inhumanity is man's inhumanity to man.—*Kansas Patron.*

A WOMAN CANDIDATE FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

The nominee of the Prohibition Party of Nebraska, having been found ineligible for the position of Supreme Judge of the State, the executive committee have nominated Mrs. Ada M. Bittenbender for the position.—*Woman's Chronicle.*

It is said that there are now 72 women preachers in the United States.—*Exchange.*

There are in Chicago over three hundred women's societies all organized for some object of usefulness, mutual benefit or self-improvement.—*Labor Advocate.*

German women have sent to Parliament a petition with nearly 100,000 names asking that women in their country be allowed to practice the professions.—*Woman's Standard.*

The contract for mail messenger service in Toledo has been given to a woman. It requires eight wagons. She had the same route last year, and did the work satisfactorily.—*Ex.*

THE NEW SOUTH WALES STATESMAN.

BY M. E. SOFFE.

A statesman has risen in New South Wales
Who says to each woman: "Look here!
With my consent you shall never vote,
For you haven't the brains, my dear!
No, you haven't the brains, my dear;
You can't have the brains, that's clear;
To drop a vote in a ballot-box
You don't have the brains, my dear."

"That's to say, most of you haven't," says Dibbs,
"Though rumors are heard now and then
Of female monstrosities here and there
Who know quite as much as some men.
But their number is small, my dear;
We rarely see one of them here!
So I boldly say you can never vote,
For you haven't the brains, my dear."

"Why what if two men were up for a place,—
Tom Jones and myself, it may be?
Your wits being weak might cause you to err,
And vote for Tom Jones, not for me.
No, you haven't the brains, my dear;
You would make some mistakes, I fear,
To see how much wiser I am than Jones
Requires some brains, my dear."

A Dibbs you will find wherever you go,
Who will say to each woman: "Look here,
How can you expect I will let you vote,
When you haven't the brains, my dear?
And you haven't the brains, my dear;
That you think you have is so queer,
When Dibbs of South Wales and I have both said
You haven't the brains, my dear!"

How could we women exist without Dibbs
To tell us to do thus and so?
And then, if we wish to think for ourselves,
To say: "But you can't, don't you know!
Who could think without brains, my dear?
To have them would make you man's peer,
Look pretty, be good, but don't ask to vote,
For you haven't our brains my dear!"

Woman's Journal.

Diversions.

Current Chaff of the Humorists and Other Things.

The cocoanut is one of the largest nuts, but we have seen a nutmeg grater.—*Ex.*

He—Do you know anything about your ancestors? She—Yes, everything. He—Then you have a family tree? She—Oh, no! I have a brother running for office.—*Elmira Gazette.*

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"Why, he was not a conductor."—*Boston Courier.*

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And should dirt its original purity hide,
That's the fault of the puppy to whom it is tied.—*Ex.*

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